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Part IV treats in forty-five pages of conditions depending directly on disease affecting the motor functions, paralysis, spasm, etc.

While items of psychological interest will be found in other sections, it is in the second that the psychologist will come upon familiar captions like "The Visual Perception of Space," "Unconscious Conclusions," "Of Corresponding Points," and "The Horopter." And here he will find a good deal that is the result of fresh and first-hand observation, particularly with reference to physiological questions, but much also of Helmholtzian psychologizing which, by present standards, may be justly described as antique. The section is, however, one which no psychologist dealing with the phenomena of space perception will do well to neglect altogether—in especial a couple of pages of friendly criticism upon recent psychological studies of eye movements in space perception. E. C. S.

Osservazioni cliniche ed anatomiche sulle demenze post-apoplettiche.
DOTT. G. MINGAZZINI, Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria, 1897,
Vol. 23, p. 821.

A point worthy of special note is the extreme emotivity of some of the patients which results in spasmodic weeping and laughing. The physio-anatomical reason of such disturbances has been referred by Brüssoud to the involvement of some special classes of nerve fibres. According to him, along the anterior segment and the lance of the internal capsule, there run little bundles of cortical fibres, which extend to the centres of co-ordination of the mimetic muscles, situated in the *thalamus*. If a lesion is situated simply in contact with the anterior segment, it would have the effect of irritating the fibres which pass there; if, on the contrary, it involved the segment itself, the effect would be of a paralytic nature; in both cases the cortex would lose the power of regulating the mimetic centres situated in the *thalamus* and these would respond to all peripheral impressions, hence there would arise, sometimes spasmodic laughing, sometimes spasmodic weeping, which the patient would be unable to control.

"I have observed a true case of spasmodic weeping in two patients (Antonini and Valeri) who, whenever they attempted to reply to any question, broke into uncontrollable weeping. Sometimes a stimulus of such a nature, as to be entirely independent of every sad thought was sufficient to induce the weeping. In the first case (Antonini), there existed bilateral lesions of the lenticular nucleus which on the right side was situated near the anterior segment of the internal capsule. In the second patient (Valeri) was found on the left side a lesion of the *putamen* and of the internal membrane of the *globus pallidus*." THEODATE L. SMITH.

Hygiene of Nerves and Mind in Health and Disease. By A. FOREL.
Authorized translation from the second German edition by H. A. Aikins. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. pp. x, 343.

M. Forel's work is a compendium of psychology, physiology, pathology and hygiene, dominated and unified by the author's well-known monistic philosophy. It is written with all the reformer's enthusiasm, which carries the reader triumphantly over a mass of details that, otherwise presented, would be dry enough. The defect of this quality is, of course, a one-sidedness that makes the book distinctly irritating to the specialist. There can, however, be no doubt that its general influence will be wholesome.

The translation is very uneven. Alongside of much careful work we find slips of grammar ("a dozen children of the same parents deviate from each other"), disturbing colloquialisms ("precious little can be gotten out of the words Nature and Natural"), uncertain-

ties of terminology ("psychopathias" and "psychopathies"), awkward phrases ("a fish running away at our approach"), etc., etc. There seems, too, to be no clear principle running through the notes added by the translator. If the reader needs to be told that "the word *Phenomenon* as used in psychology or any other science does not mean something remarkable, but merely something that can be observed" (p. 17), it is surely superfluous to warn him that the Spinoza-Fechner law of identity is "to be distinguished from the logical law with the same name" (p. 78)!

P. E. WINTER.

Morris's Human Anatomy: a complete systematic treatise by English and American authors. Edited by H. Long and J. P. McMurrich. Fourth edition, part iii: The Nervous System; Organs of Special Sense. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1907. pp. x, 747-1113.

The psychologist is more likely to consult a work on physiology or histology than a text-book in anatomy. Nevertheless, anatomy must, at times, be referred to; and on such occasions this present volume of the revised Morris will prove of great assistance. The part deals with the nervous system, eye, ear, tongue and nose. The illustrations are numerous, clear (many of them are partially colored), and well-chosen, and the text is up to date. The section on the nervous system has been corrected and largely rewritten by Professor Hardesty, of the University of California; that on the eye by Dr. Gunn, of the London Ophthalmic Hospital; and that on ear, nose, and tongue by Professor Kerr of the Cornell Medical College. The price, \$1.50, is extremely moderate.

H. E. HOTCHKISS.

BOOK NOTES.

Laboratory Manual of Psychology, by CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD.

Volume II of a series of text-books designed to introduce the student to the methods and practices of scientific psychology. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1907. pp. 127.

The chapters are on the quantitative study of geometrical optical illusions, characteristics of the different parts of the retinal field, color sensations, monocular visual experiences, binocular visual experiences, binaural recognition of direction, tonal sensations, cutaneous sensations, tactual space perception, sensation intensities, apparatus and methods for recording movements, changes in circulation accompanying changes in consciousness, changes in muscular tension of the voluntary muscles, muscular co-ordination, unnoticed variations in simple co-ordinated movements, voluntary modifications in movement, analysis of voluntary co-ordinations, effects of practice (a) impression factors, effects of practice (b) motor and perceptual habits, distraction and fatigue, memory, fluctuations of attention, scope of attention and consciousness, æsthetic appreciation, experimentation with complex mental processes.

Woman and the Race, by GORDON HART. Ariel Press, Westwood, Mass., 1907. pp. 264.

The themes in this book are: Innocence versus ignorance, flower babies, woman's place in the social scheme, motherhood a joy, real paternity, a perfect body, king mind, the rationale of celibacy, marriage actual and ideal, the joy of life. These very chapter heads suggest to an unusual degree the point of view and even the content